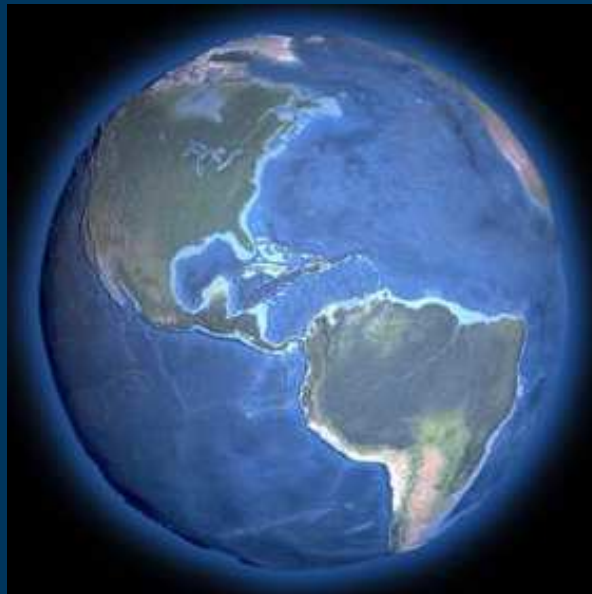


Targeting Barrier Removal to Benefit Migratory Fish Species in the Great Lakes



The Mission of the Nature Conservancy

*To conserve the lands and waters
on which all life depends.*



The Nature Conservancy *facts*



Formed in 1951, committee of ESA

Science-based approach, more than 700
staff scientists

119 million acres protected globally;
protected thousands of miles of rivers
and operate more than 100 marine
conservation projects

Over 1 million members

Work in all 50 states and over 30
countries

Great Lakes Project



Aquatic Connectivity



Aquatic Invasive Species



Agriculture and Altered Hydrology



Native Fish Restoration



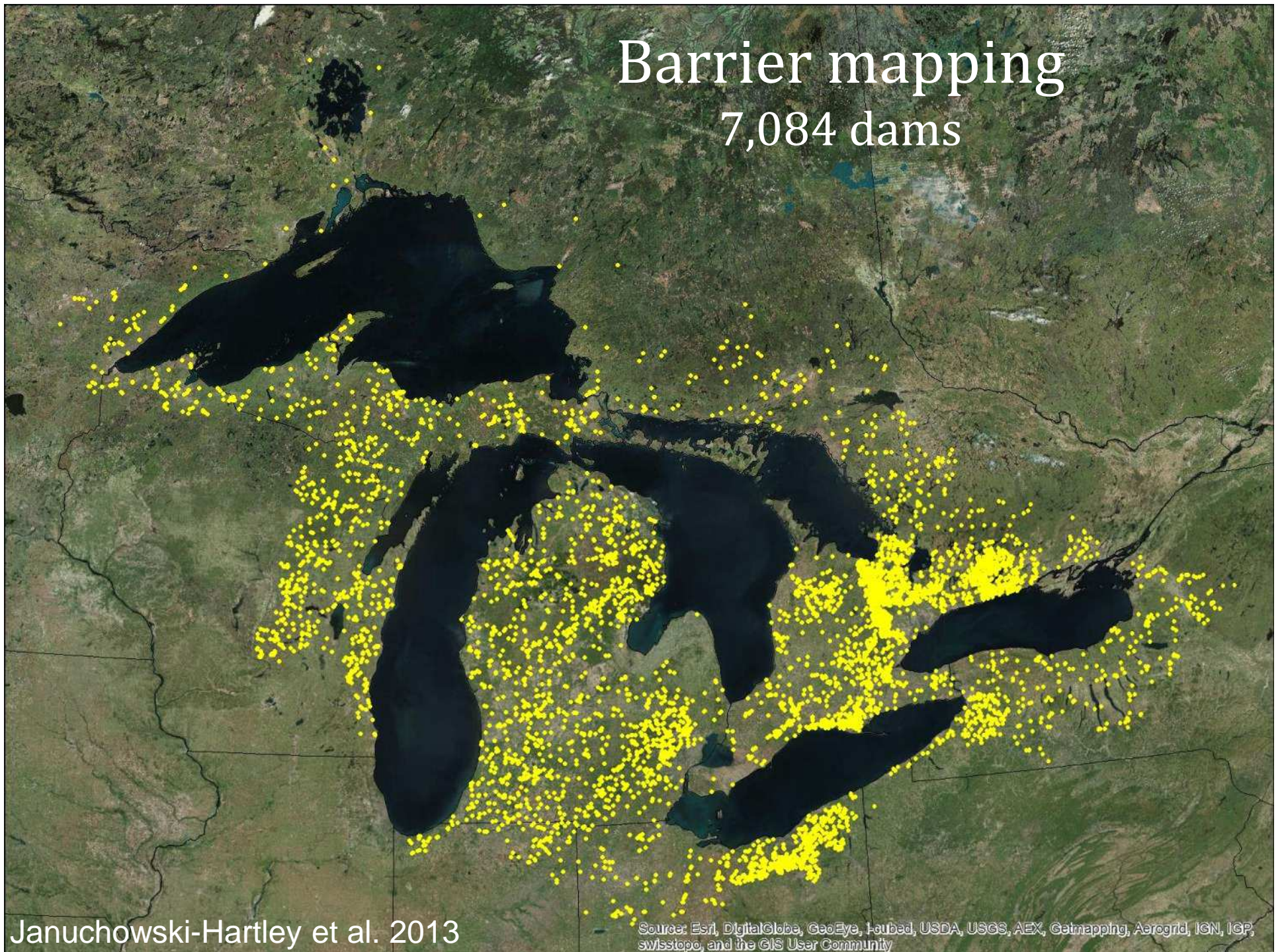
Coastal Conservation



Northern Forests

Barrier mapping

7,084 dams



Januchowski-Hartley et al. 2013

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, i-cubed, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

A satellite map showing a large river system, likely the Amazon, with numerous smaller tributaries. The river channels are dark, and the surrounding land is green and brown. A dense network of yellow points is overlaid on the map, primarily along the river channels and their immediate surroundings, representing road crossings. The points are most concentrated in the upper and middle sections of the river network.

Barrier mapping
268,818 road crossings
60% partially or fully impassable

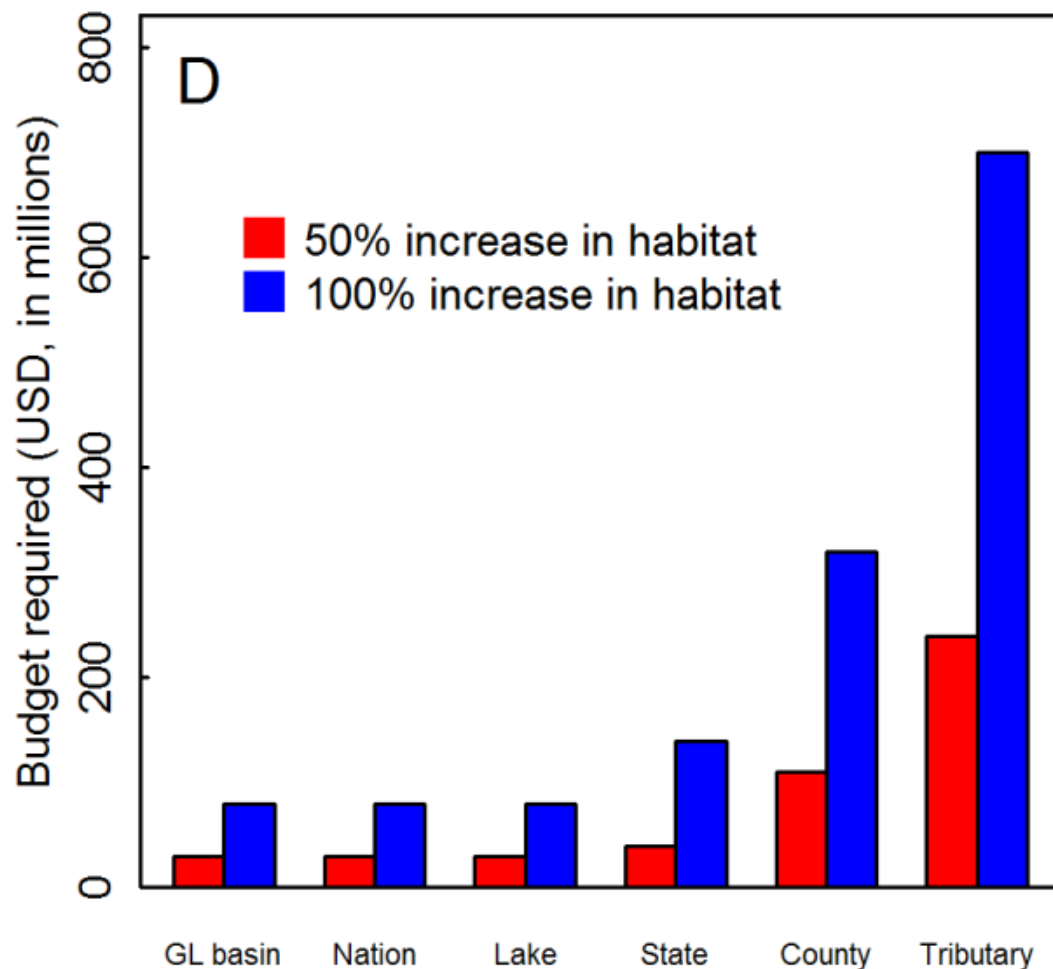
Januchowski-Hartley et al. 2013

Source: Esri, DigitalGlobe, GeoEye, Ikonos, USDA, USGS, AEX, Getmapping, Aerogrid, IGN, IGP, swisstopo, and the GIS User Community

Balancing key factors



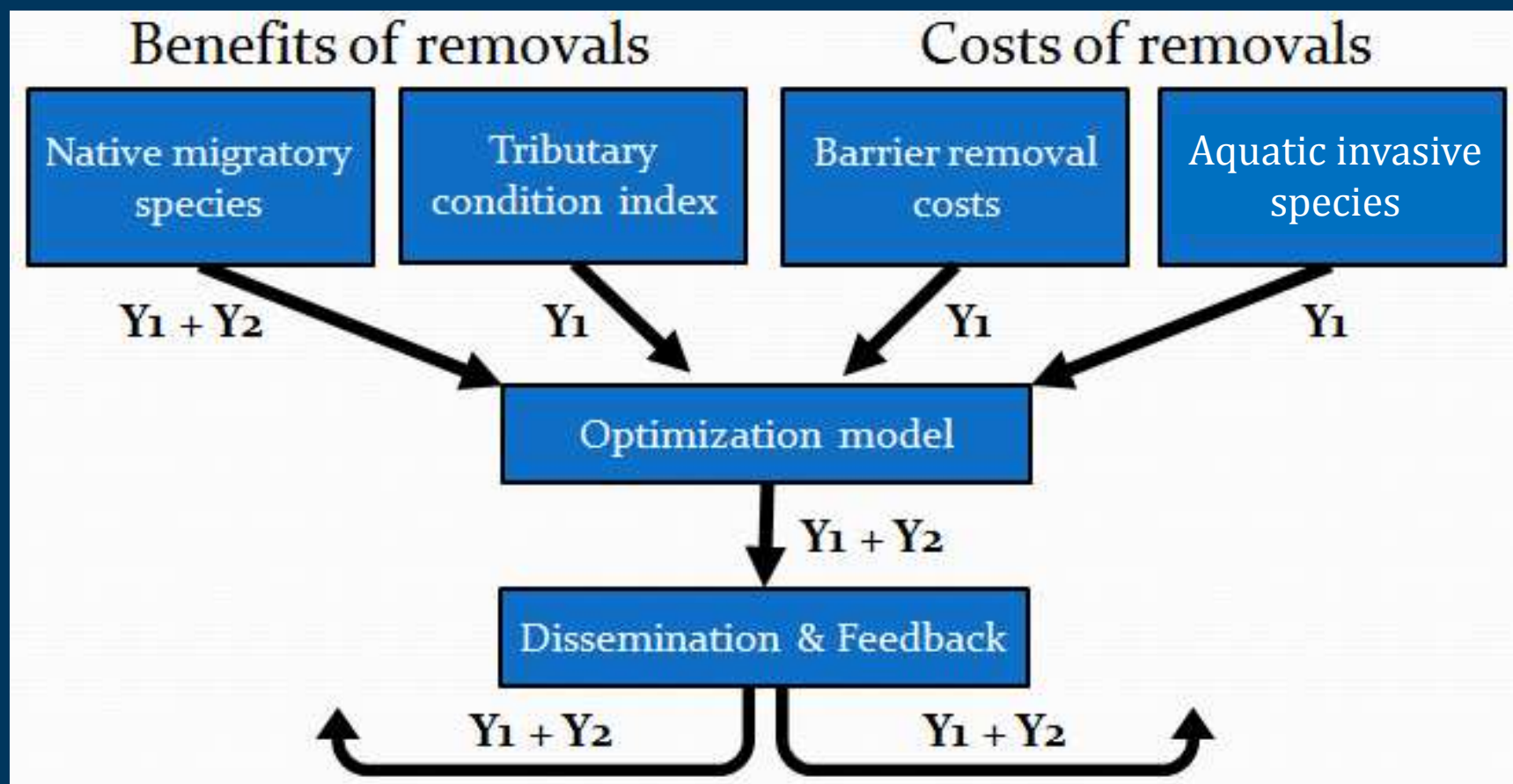
Optimization results



Spatial scale matters: greater cost to prioritize within smaller areas

Neeson et al. 2015

Barrier decision support tool (McIntyre et al.):



Great Lake Migratory Fishes



Species that have populations that depend on both the Great Lakes and tributary habitat for part of their life cycle, which includes but is not limited to species that are known to have distinct seasonal spawning runs.

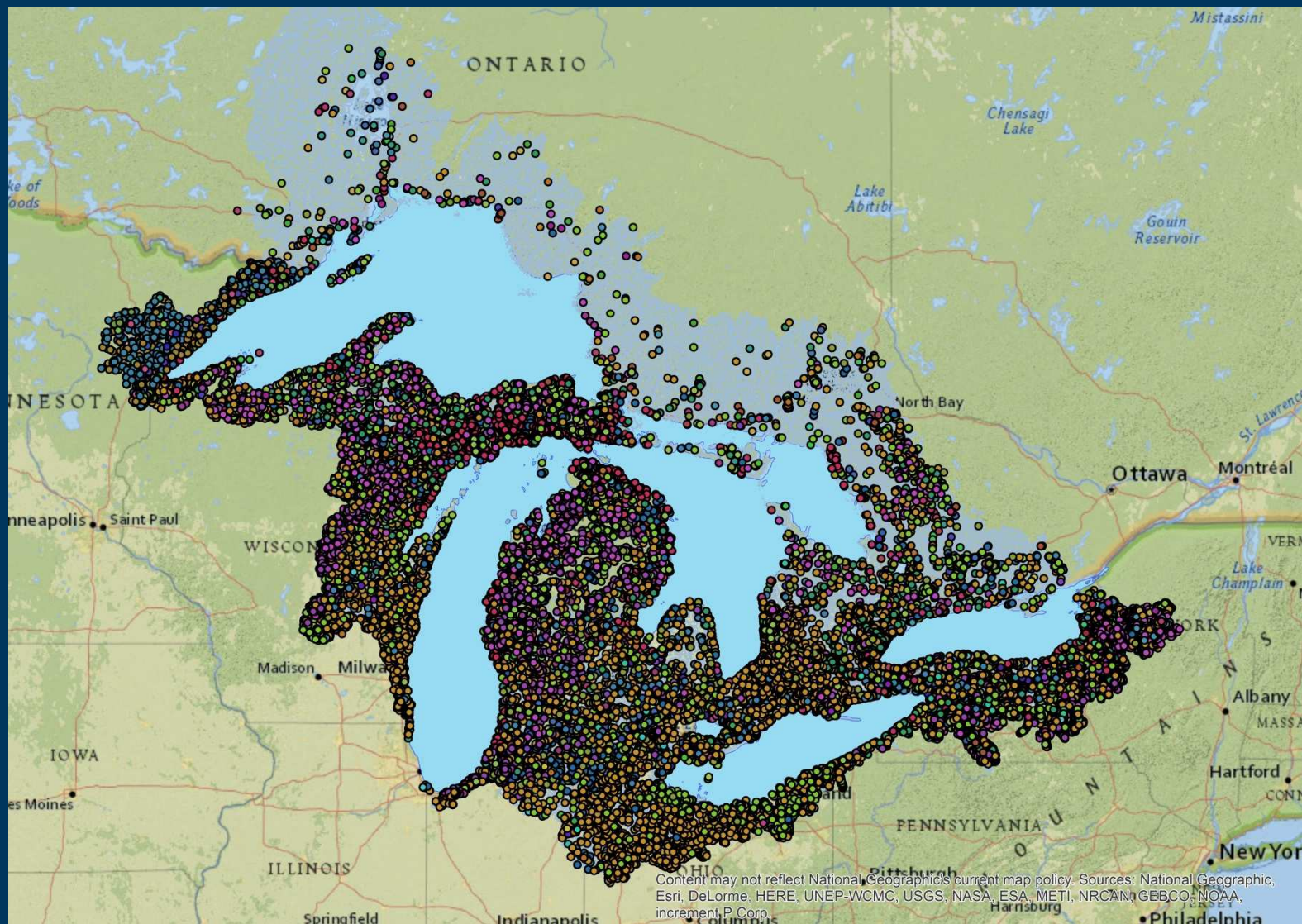
Objectives

- Map and prioritize tributaries for each migratory fish species
 - Identify priorities separately for connected and unconnected (above barriers) tributary sections
- Identify priority tributaries across all native migratory fish species
- Work with McIntyre optimization team to provide data for migratory fish benefits
- Use these results to help set goals for migratory fish restoration

Data sources

Location	Source	Stream Data	Coastal Data	Presence	Abundance	Age Class
Ontario	MNR - ARA	X	X	X		
	MNR - FWIS	X		X	X	
	11 Conservation Authorities	X	3	X	6	2
	DFO	X	X	X	X	
	ROM	X		X		
Illinois	DNR	X	X	X	X	
Indiana	DNR	X		X	X	
	DEM	X		X		
Michigan	DEQ	X		X		
	DNR		X	X	X	X
	Fish Atlas	X	X	X		
	DNR - MRI - LP	X		X	X	
	DNR - MRI - UP	X		X	X	
Minnesota	DNR – FishMap*	X	X	X	X	
New York	DEC	X	X	X		
Ohio	Ohio EPA	X		X	X	
	OSU	X	X	X	X	
Pennsylvania	Fish & Boat Commission**	X	X	X	X	
Wisconsin	DNR	X	X	X	X	X
	FishMap	X	X	X	X	
US - Great Lakes	USFWS Lamprey survey	X		X		
Great Lakes	Goodyear Atlas		X	X		

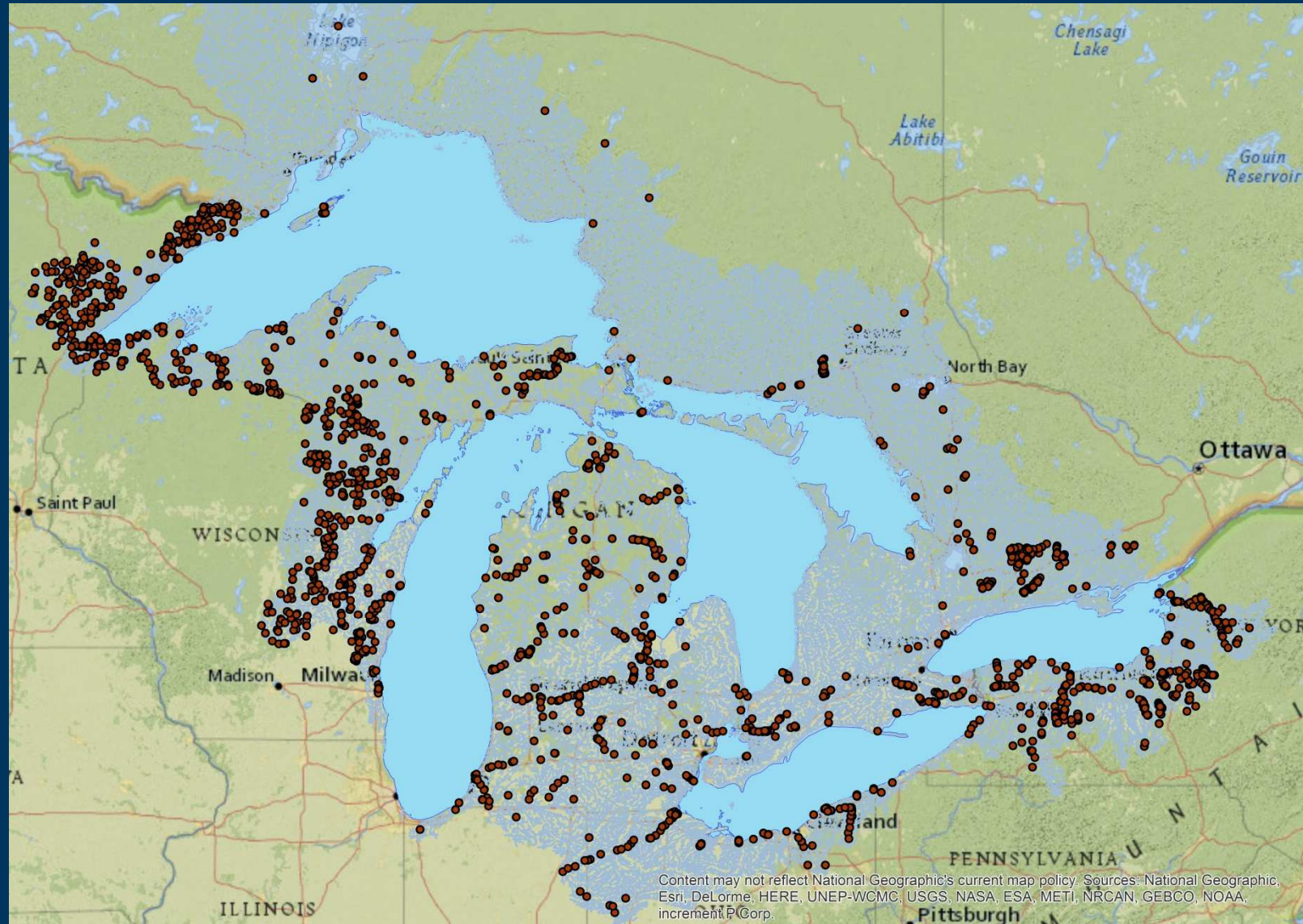
All 45 Migratory Species



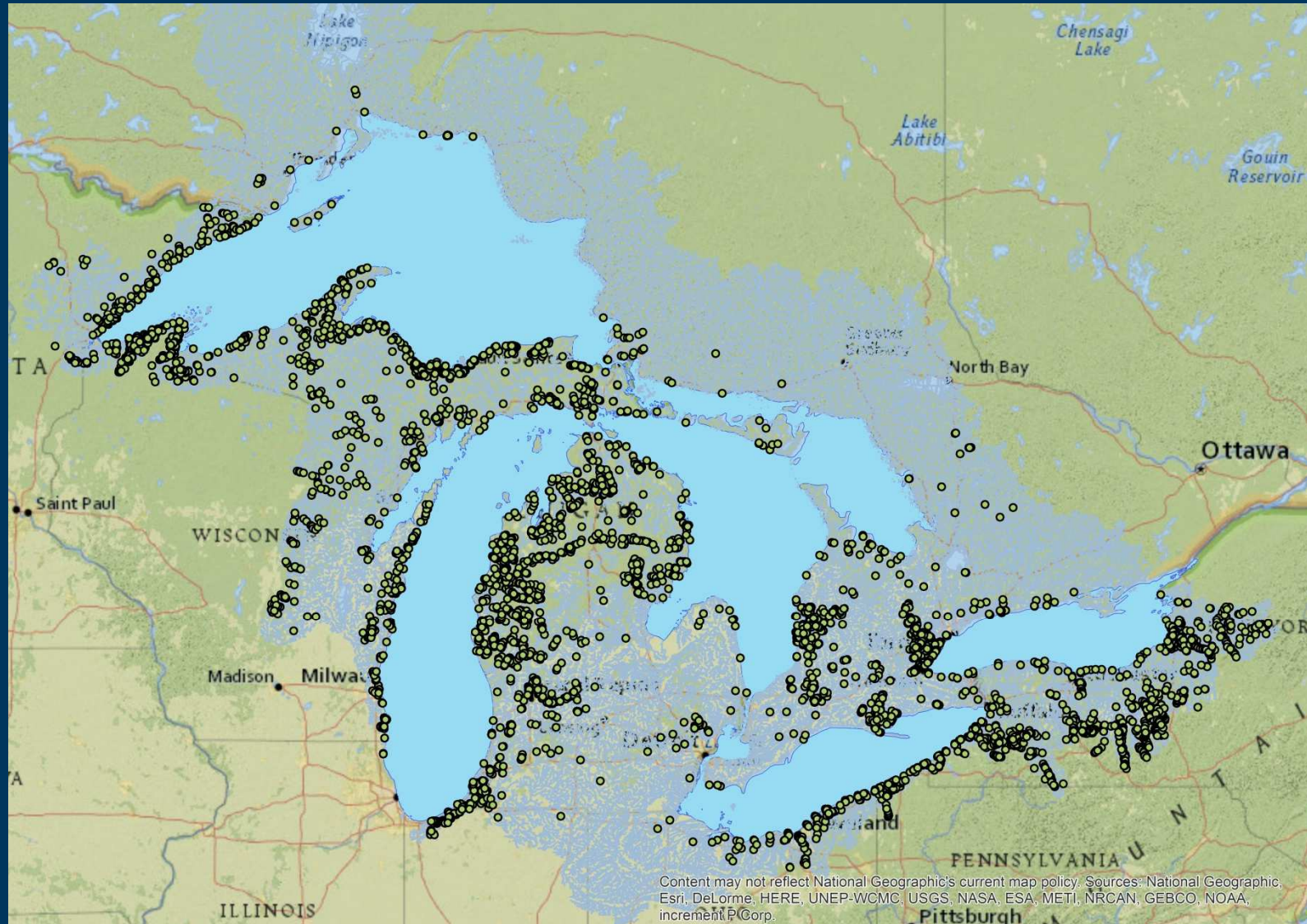
White sucker (*Catostomus commersonii*)



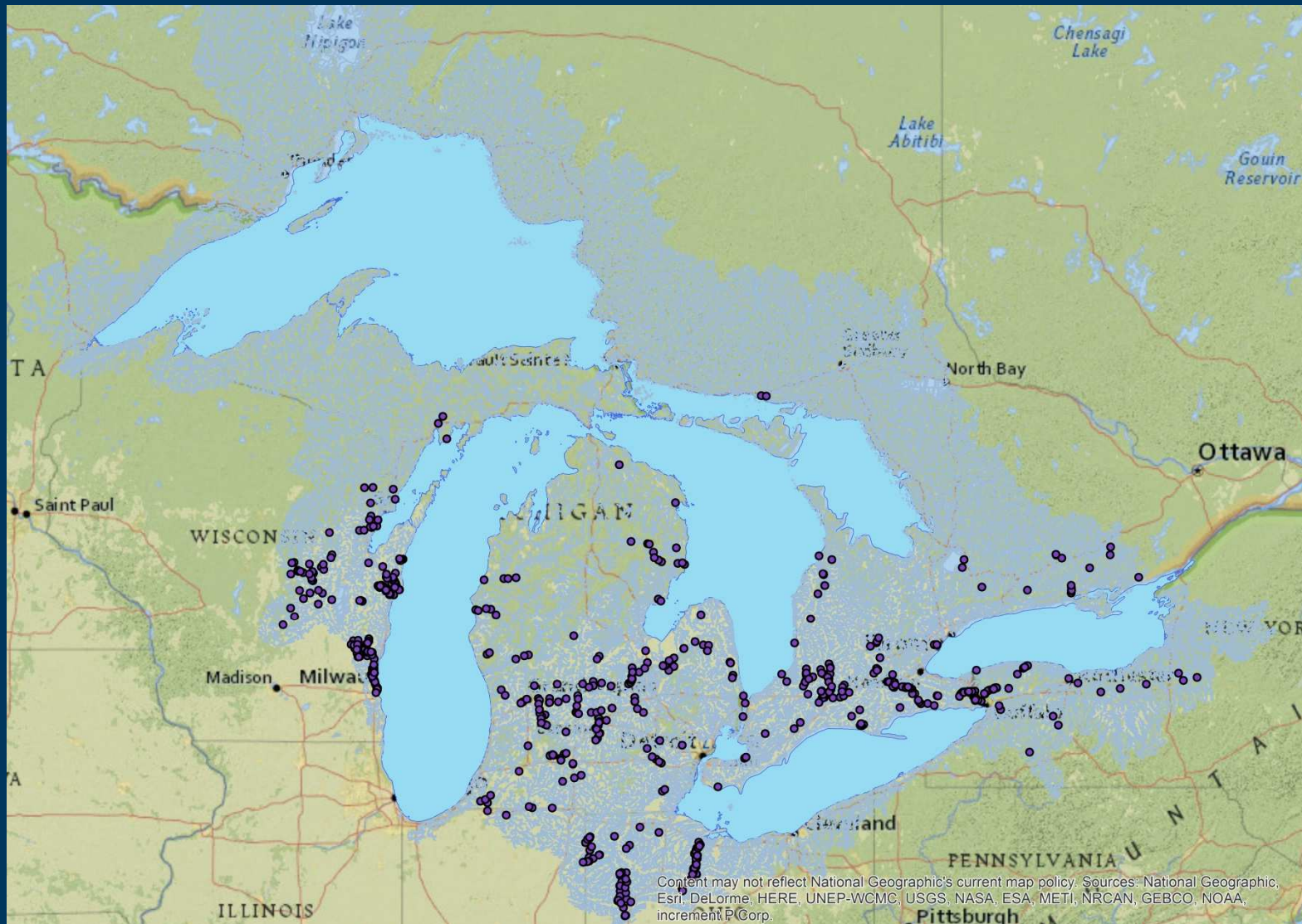
Walleye (*Sander vitreus*)



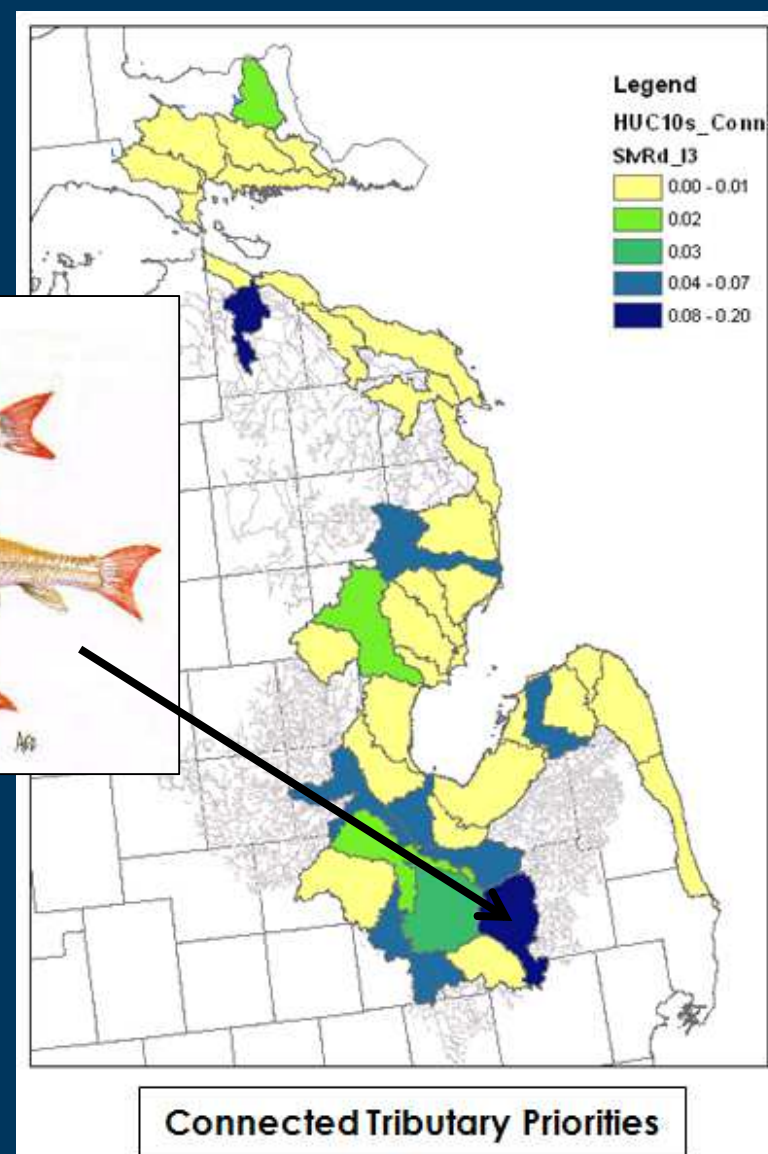
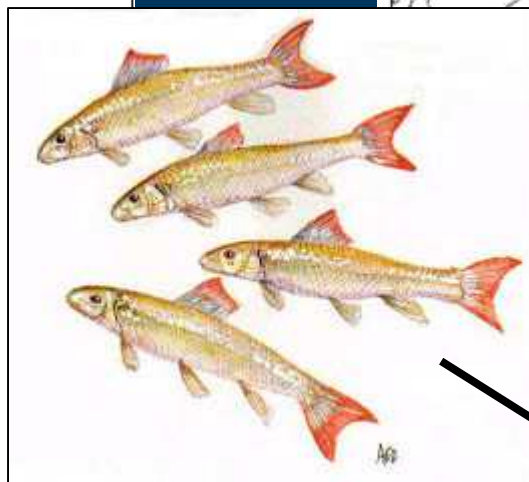
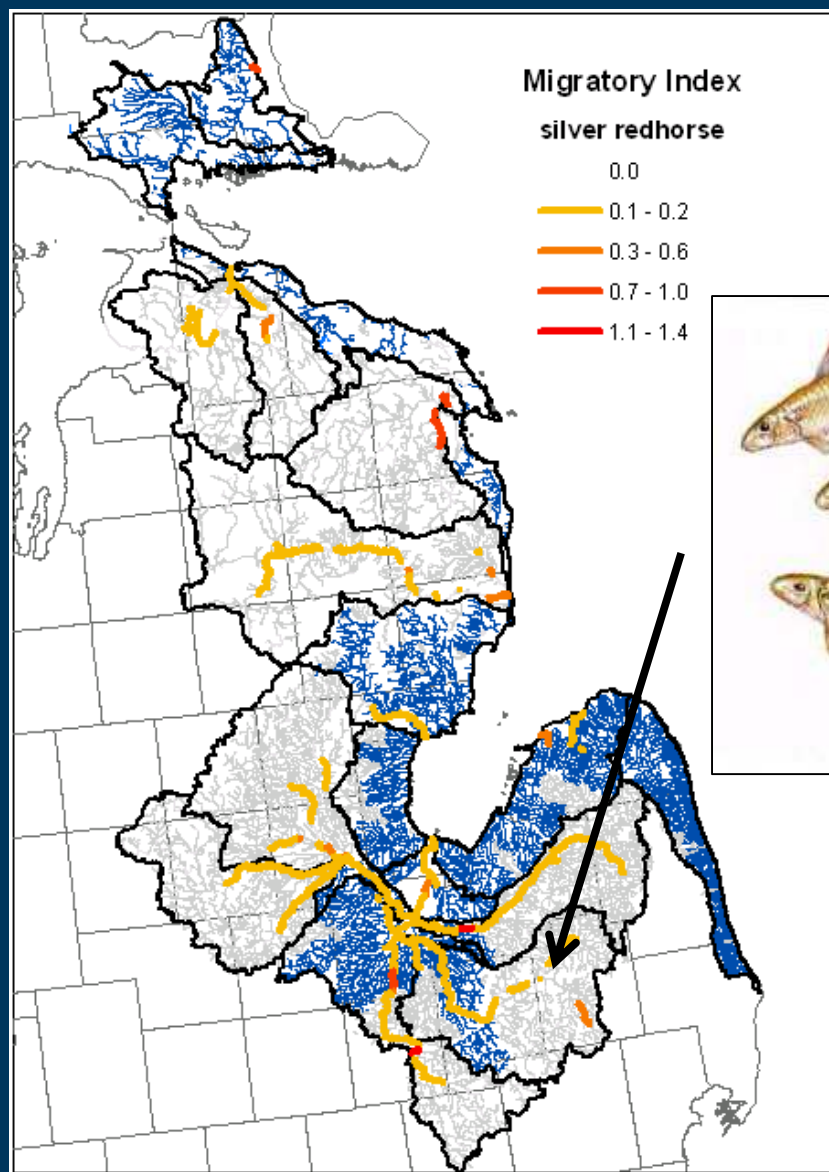
Rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*)



Greater redhorse (*Moxostoma valenciennes*)



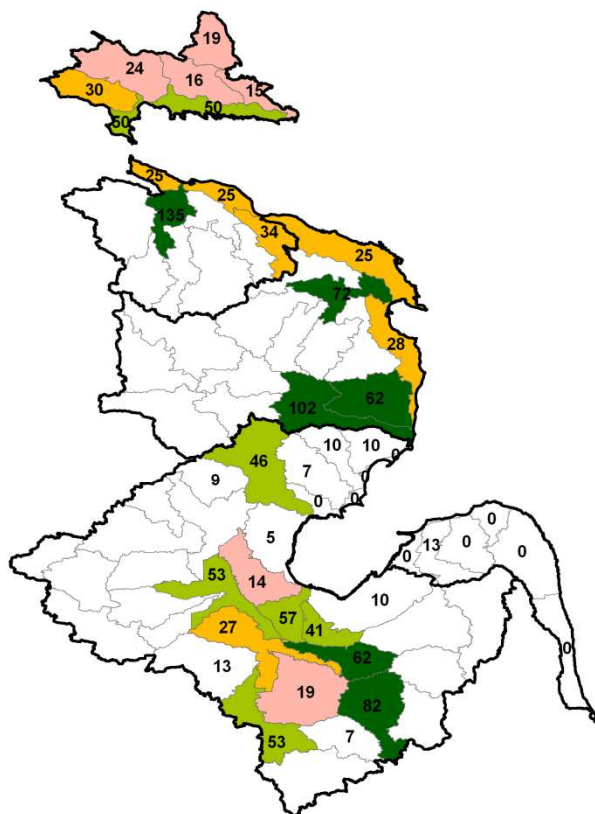
Analysis



Connected Tributary Priorities

Top Ranked HUC10 Watersheds

Connected HUC 10 rankings

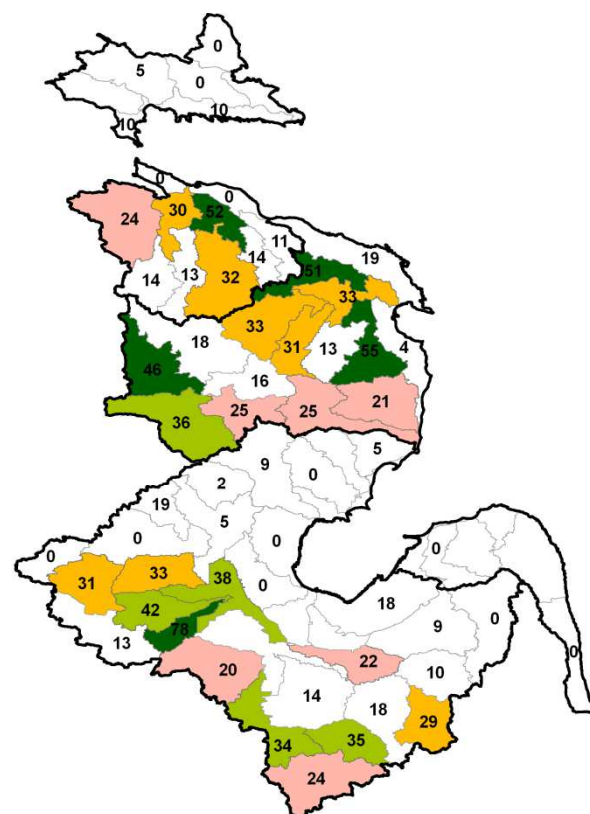


Legend

Connected HUC10 relative ranking (across all species)



Unconnected HUC 10 rankings



Legend

Unconnected HUC10 relative ranking (across all species)



How to follow research developments

Great Lakes Inform (www.greatlakesinform.org)

Center for Limnology, UW-Madison
(limnology.wisc.edu)

Great Lakes Aquatic Habitat Connectivity Collaborative
(lwalter@glfc.org, joseph_sheahan@fws.us)

Questions?

